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1. After the war, the training of the armored forces was started on a limited scale. Two training battalions, which were set up in 1948, were closely integrated in October 1948, and thus the cadre of the first satellite armored division was organized. At the beginning of 1949, this first armored division was completed, and the commanders' staff of the second armored division is now set up. The main training camp for armored forces in Hungary is in Esztergom. The artillery shock crew is trained at the Piliscsaba camp. The Esztergom camp is not new.
2. In early 1949, Russian war materiel began to flow to Hungary. Some T-34 tanks arrived, sixty of which were of the heaviest Stalin I type. At that time, all the materiel was not transferred to the Hungarian Army but was stored in Russian warehouses. As the organizing of the army progressed and the trust in the Hungarian Army increased, more and more materiel was put at the disposal of the Hungarian Army.
3. Simultaneously with the training of the armored forces, the training of the motorized infantry was also started in the Esztergom and Hajmáskér camps. In 1948, four M-76 type Russian caterpillar assault guns were delivered to the camp in Esztergom to be used for training assault gun crews.
4. Anti-tank training personnel was taught to use Russian weapons at the training battalion in Várpalota. Simultaneously with the training, the organizing of the army on the Soviet pattern was begun under instructions received from the Russian staff active at the Hungarian Ministry of Defense.
5. The Orkeny camp was restored and the artillery training units were also stationed here.
6. Two Hungarian signal corps were organized strictly on the Russian pattern. These corps were gradually expanded and then the personnel was distributed among the gradually developing eight Hungarian divisions.
7. Arms and ammunition are delivered by the Soviet Union. In addition to the aforementioned tanks and M-76 assault guns, several Russian anti-tank guns have arrived which are now being used in the maneuvers at Orkeny.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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8. Various kinds of Russian grenades are used at the maneuvers, including mortar shells; these are similar to those used by the artillery. A Russian ten-kilogram anti-tank shell of especially hard steel containing 400 grams of ERI-2 is also employed. The point of the shell is of light metal in order to insure better aiming, and to prevent it from jumping off the enemy tank. An eight-kilogram special shell has also been invented, but strict orders have been given that this kind may be used only if the above-mentioned shells prove ineffective. The Russians and their Hungarian pupils claim that no tank exists which could not be pierced with this shell.
9. The use of the Russian magnetic mines, Panzerfausts, and Simonov weapons has been taught in theory, but there has been no large-scale training with these weapons. Large-scale training has been carried on for the past two years with the Soviet 82-millimeter mortars. A heavy-mortar company equipped with eight mortars is being organized within every regiment. The Russians have placed two 30.5 centimeter mortars at the disposal of the Hungarian Army.

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